CANMET Gasifier Liner Coupon Material Test Plan

TOPICAL REPORT

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Task 1 Cooled Liner Coupon Development and Test

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ABSTRACT

The test plan detailed in this topical report supports Task 1 of the project titled "Development of Technologies and Capabilities for Coal Energy Resources – Advanced Gasification Systems Development (AGSD)". The purpose of these tests is to verify that materials planned for use in an advanced gasifier pilot plant will withstand the environments in a commercial gasifier. Pratt & Whitney Rocketdyne (PWR) has developed and designed the cooled liner test assembly article that will be tested at CANMET Energy Technology Centre (CETC-O) in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada (CETC-O).

The Test Plan TP-00364 is duplicated in its entirety, with formatting changes to comply with the format required for this Topical Report. The table of contents has been modified to include the additional material required by this topical report. Test Request example and drawings of non-proprietary nature are also included as appendices.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This test plan document describes the technical work to be performed by CANMET and Rocketdyne at CETC-O. The technical details in this test plan represent the bulk of work done under Task 1 after the design phase, from April through November of 2005, and is presented as the body of this Topical Report. It comprises the detailed test methods to be used in the testing of cooled ceramic coupons at CETC-O. A summary of the Test Readiness Review meeting discussion is included in the section titled "Results and Discussion" and constituted formal approval of the test plan and hardware readiness for testing by Rocketdyne, CANMET and the Department of Energy.

The Test Request is the formal document to be used between Rocketdyne and CANMET to communicate and document daily changes to the gasifier instrumentation and operation, and an example is included in Appendix A.

The test assembly designs are included as Appendix B. The design was created from October of 2004 through April of 2005. All designs are signed and released by Rocketdyne engineers and the released version of these documents are kept in a locked electronic vault with signatures on file. The assembly of the hardware is as shown on these drawings.

The testing is to be accomplished by maintaining coolant flow through an outer jacket while the coal gasifier is being brought up to temperature, and the coolant flow is to be maintained during coal gasification to ensure slag deposition on the CMC liner.

Three materials are to be tested as the baseline plan. Backup materials are being kept on hand in case these materials fail, whether due to operational errors, manufacturing problems, or poor choice of material. However, it is the judgement of the designers and project engineers that the baseline materials are those with the highest chance of success. In case damage is caused not by a material problem but an operational error, one of the backup coupons is substantially the same as the baseline materials.

In addition to the basic question of material survivability, other issues to be investigated in the test include the transient heat load prior to reaching steady state with the slag layer, operating requirements prior to and during slag deposition, the basic morphology of the slag deposits, and how the slag sloughs off and is re-deposited during long term operation.

EXPERIMENTAL METHODS (TEST PLAN)

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This test plan supports Task 1 of the project titled "Development of Technologies and Capabilities for Coal Energy Resources – Advanced Gasification Systems Development (AGSD)". The purpose of these tests is to verify that materials planned for use in an advanced gasifier pilot plant will withstand the environments in a commercial gasifier.

Materials used for the hottest portion of the gasifier have been tested in static slag adhesion and corrosion oven tests at the US DOE Albany Research Center, but have not been subjected to the kinetic atmosphere of a gasifier reactor. The environment in this test will more closely simulate an actual gasifier: temperature, slagging environment, solids loading of the flow stream, hot gas velocity, cooling rates and heat flux of the test article will be similar to those expected in future phases of this project.

Although tests will not be performed over months of time, the tests planned will identify infant mortality issues, the efficacy of specific design details and material systems that will protect and isolate components from various environments in the gasifier.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

Test objectives are as follows:

- Demonstrate the concept of a gasifier arrangement with slag frozen onto a ceramic liner surrounded by a cooling jacket.
- Demonstrate that at least one of the materials selected for the ceramic liner will adhere to the frozen slag layer and prevent rapid deterioration of the liner.
- Develop flow and operational criteria for cooling of the CMC for optimal slag coating, including startup and shutdown procedures and limits.
- Gather data for thermal analysis and design for pilot plant and commercial gasifiers.
- Acquire data to project a useful life for these larger scale gasifiers.
- Evaluate at least three ceramic liner materials and coating processes.
- Evaluate a variety of corrosion resistant alloys and/or diffusion coatings.

• Establish the range of operation to prevent overcooling (plugging gasifier with slag) or undercooling (corrosion of the ceramic liner).

3.0 SCOPE

This test subjects a one foot section of a gasifier to the coal gasification environment to demonstrate materials and establish procedures for a future pilot plant. The test is intended to run in two phases: the first phase consists of two one day burn-in periods on two pairs (four material combinations) of similar liners to establish a slag layer on the CMC and provide a basis to move forward with one set for longer testing. Tests will last from 100-200 hours, depending on project budget available.

Any variations from this test plan will be supplied to the test conductor on or before the morning of the test day in the form of a Test Request (see section 8 Test Matrix) which is to be prepared and signed by a Rocketdyne Development Engineer.

4.0 TEST SUCCESS CRITERIA

Overall success of the CANMET tests will be established by the following criteria:

- CMC liners and cooling jacket remain intact at the end of the test campaign.
- Either no wear is seen on the liners and jacket, or the combination of materials leaves a clear choice with the best performance for pilot plant testing (based on least erosion on CMC, corrosion of surfaces on metal sample coupons – to be determined by a combination of visual/borescope inspection and destructive examination post-test).
- Tests provide useful data on startup and shutdown, particularly with respect to slag adhesion, material thermal shock, and slag surface buildup and morphology.
- Slag spalling data and/or metal corrosion data provide useful input to statistical analysis of CMC useful life.
- Provide data to select CMC materials.
- Provide data to select cooling jacket materials.
- Thermal control of cooling jacket methodology can be applied to pilot plant testing.

5.0 TEST HARDWARE

5.1 Test Assembly P/N 7R110019A1

The Test Unit consists of a 12" SCH 40 pipe with 300# class flanges. The cooling jacket is welded into this outer pressure shell and contains GN₂ coolant through channels to actively cool the CMC liner.

The syngas travels in from a 5" diameter flow passage into a reducing cone fabricated from castable refractory material, which channels the flow into a 1.875 inch diameter hole concentric with the same diameter CMC liner. The top ½" of this CMC liner extends above the cooling jacket, and in this relatively uncooled space are placed eight small material samples (see section 5.4).

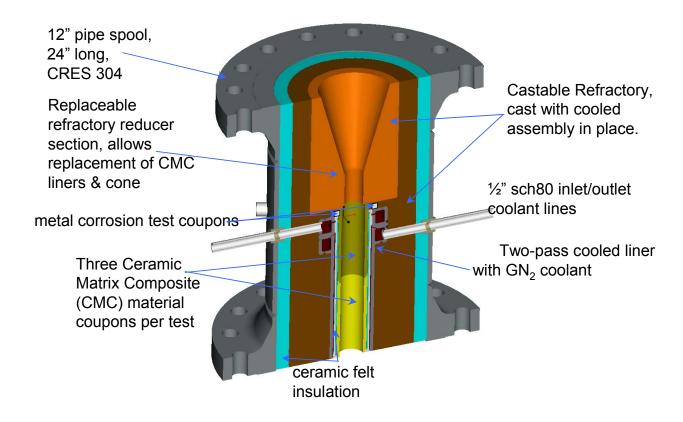


Figure 5.1 Test Assembly P/N 7R110019A1

5.2 CMC Liners P/N 7R110022

The Ceramic Matrix Composite liners are made in three pieces: an inlet (-3) and two outlets (-5). The rabbet joint between the liners is intended to simulate the rabbet joint that must be used to assemble a 15 foot long liner for a commercial plant and pilot plant. Four liners will be made, with different materials in the densification of the fiber reinforced composite. Holes in the first test inlet will allow thermocouples to measure syngas and slag temperatures in the reaction chamber and anchor thermal models. The fourth part will be reserved without final machining in case one of the three first parts fails in test. If the cause of the failure is the thermocouple holes, then the replacement part will be made without thermocouple holes.

Figure 5.2 differs from this description due to a change in the design. Originally two liners were to have been made to fill the gasifier test section, however machining accidents at the vendors making the parts resulted in shorter than required liners. The solution to recover from these errors is to make the liners 33% shorter and put three in place of two, covering the same overall length.

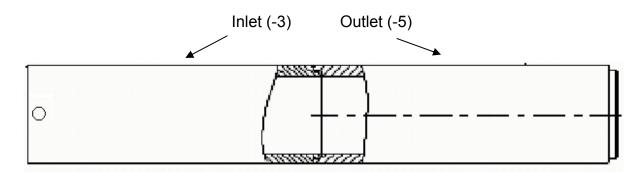


Figure 5.2 CMC Liners 7R110022-3 and -5

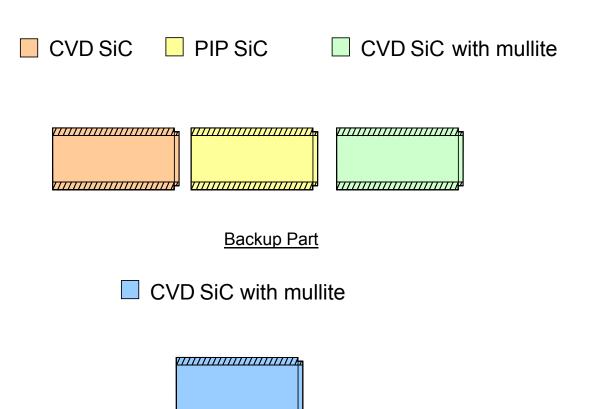


Figure 5.3 CMC Liner Fabrication Materials

5.3 Cooling Jacket P/N 7R110023

The cooling jacket, shown in Figure 5.3, is a two-pass heat exchanger using nitrogen to actively maintain a CMC temperature of approximately 815-982°C (1500-1800°F). The cooling control circuit will be configured to maintain this temperature at one location, which should produce an average metal temperature of 204°C (400°F) in the cooling jacket, controlled by the heat flux through the layers of syngas and ceramic felt (Fiberfrax®).

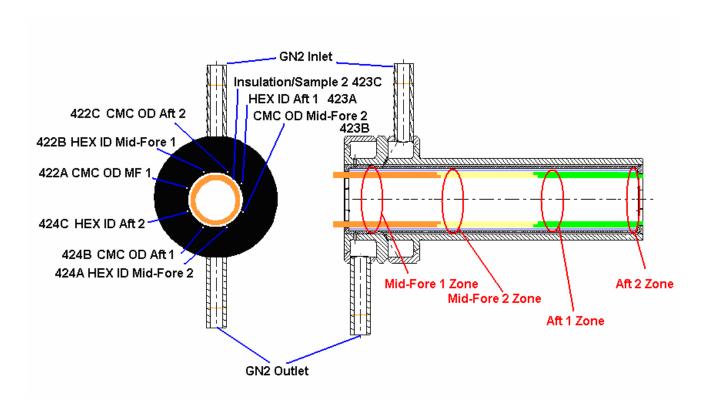
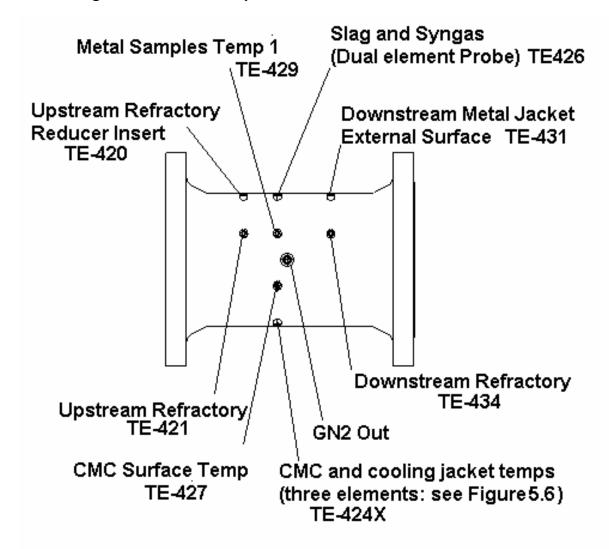


Figure 5.4 Cooling Jacket P/N 7R110023 cooled thermocouple locations

5.4 Material Samples and Miscellaneous Thermocouples

Upstream of the cooling jacket the CMC extends 12.5 mm (½ inch) to meet the refractory inlet reducing cone. In this zone several metal coupons will be placed to compare with each other as alternate materials to the aluminized stainless steel used for the Cooling Jacket. Several thermocouples will pass through this zone and record temperatures of samples, CMC, Slag and syngas. The locations of these thermocouples are shown in figures 5.5 and 5.6

Figure 5.5 Thermocouples Mounted on Coolant Outlet Side



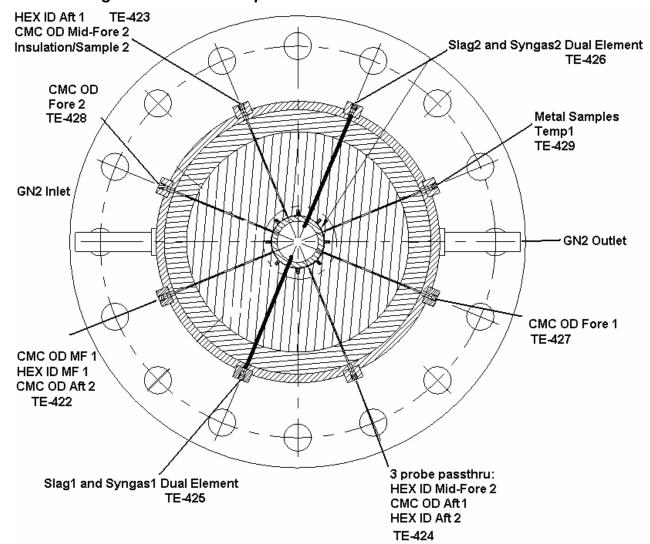


Figure 5.6 Thermocouple Bosses near the CMC Inlet Plane

5.5 Operating Pressures

The operating pressures of the hardware supplied by Rocketdyne are shown in Table 5.1. Proof pressure testing and leak checking of the assembly will be conducted before the hardware is shipped to Ottawa.

Several pressures and temperatures are listed for the cooling jacket in overheated conditions. This is to cover certain shutdown conditions in case the coolant flow is blocked or control is lost. If the cooling jacket becomes overheated it is not a serious concern unless it goes well beyond this P-T curve. This curve is based on maintaining a safety factor of 4 or more on Ultimate strength, but is approximate and conservative. The actual FS may be greater.

If coolant flow is compromised during shutdown and subsequent cool-down and temperature is not maintained in the cooling jacket, these pressure values should be used to manually decrease the coolant supply regulator if the part becomes overheated. If the cooling jacket temperature goes above 1200°F, it would be best to set up a purge at a very low pressure to attempt to reduce risk of damage to the hardware.

Note also that this cooling jacket allowable pressure during normal operation would be the coolant gas pressure MINUS the syngas pressure, so in normal operation, the net coolant pressure on the joints will be almost zero.

Table 5.1 Operating and safety pressures of test hardware

	MA	WP	•	erating perature	•	ostatic ire Test
	kPa	(psia)	°C	(°F)	kPa	(psia)
Outer Shell	1827	(265)	538	(1,000)	3392	(492)
Cooling Jacket	2275	(330)	343	(650)		
	2242	(325)	371	(700)		
	2209	(320)	399	(750)		
	2159	(313)	427	(800)		
	2126	(308)	454	(850)		
Cooling Jacket	1976	(287)	482	(900)	3619	(525)
(overheated	1644	(238)	510	(950)	3019	(323)
condition)	1295	(188)	538	(1,000)		
	1046	(152)	566	(1,050)		
	847	(123)	593	(1,100)		
	664	(96)	621	(1,150)		
	531	(77)	649	(1,200)		

6.0 Test Facility Requirements

The test facility shall be capable of meeting the requirements for test operating conditions described in the following sections.

6.1 General

The gasifier shall have been tested at the inlet run conditions provided in this document prior to assembly with the Rocketdyne cooled liner test section. The desired gas temperatures and velocities shall have been verified and gas analysis performed to allow performance variation produced by the cooled liner and reduced residence time.

6.2 Gas Analysis

A mass spectrometer gas analysis will be provided to the Rocketdyne development engineer for every run.

6.3 Feed Systems

6.3.1 Coal Feed System

The CETC-Ottawa dry feed system will be used for these tests. If the slurry feed must be used due to unforeseen plant damage, a new test plan and test requests will be generated and a new TRR must be performed.

6.3.2 Other Feed Systems

The oxygen, steam and nitrogen flows will be controlled as described in the CANMET Gasifier Operations and Safety Manual. Flowrates and process gas temperatures are covered in the Test Matrix (Section 8).

6.3.3 Heat Exchanger Control System

Gaseous Nitrogen at 1.38 MPa (200 psig) ±10% shall be provided to the HEX inlet port. Flow control will monitor mass flow rate in and out (to verify there is no leakage of coolant into or out of the gasifier).

6.3.4 Decontamination

Post test the reactor must be cleared with a gaseous nitrogen purge to remove any steam or other potential condensates that may corrode the cooling jacket parts.

Development Engineering representatives may also need diamond cutting wheels to remove slag for disassembly and inspection operations.

7.0 INSTRUMENTATION

7.1 Instrumentation Lists

Table 7.1 and Table 7.2 show the instrumentation requirements in Metric and English engineering units respectively.

(Following two pages)

7.2 Alarms and Cutoff Conditions

Safety monitors are set at two levels: Alarms (Hi and Lo) are set for parameters which are at their maximum or minimum acceptable values, and indicate that action is to be taken to correct the situation; automatic cutoff is initiated when parameters reach their maximum (Hi-Hi) or minimum (Lo-Lo) for safe operation, or an unacceptable condition. The selection of the "acceptable" Hi or Lo alarm (as opposed to unsafe, or cutoff condition) is a judgment to be made based on knowledge of the system, hardware operating conditions and an understanding of the time it may take to go from the Alarm condition to the Cutoff condition.

Normally these parameters will be monitored by the data acquisition and control system on a 1 or 2 second control cycle, however during burn-in (first test of a new liner) the control and cutoff parameters should be on a 500 ms control cycle or better. In the event any redlines are exceeded with more than two consecutive sample points the control system shall advance to the normal safe shut down sequence.

An observer cutoff will be active. Special interest shall be given to the CMC and cooling jacket wall temperatures.

Note that the Hi and Lo parameter values in these tables are not the values for flow control of coolant, they are limits based on protecting the hardware for damage. Optimal coolant control ranges will be determined prior to test day and will be communicated in the Test Request (see section 8.3).

Table 7.1 Instrumentation list in Metric units

PARAMETER		SENSOR	NOMINAL	UNITS	RA	NGE	Measurement	Closed Loop		Ala	rms		
PANAMETER	No Test	(or alternate)	MAG.	ONITS	min	max	Uncertainty @ Nom. Temp.	Control	Lo-Lo	Lo	Hi	Hi-Hi	P&ID
Gasifier Spool Jacket													
Spool OD Fore	Ν	Type K	100	°C	-200	1250	± 0.8°C				500	550	
Reducer OD Fore	Ν	Type K	250	°C	-200	1250	± 1.9°C						TE-420
HEX OD Aft		Type K	180	°C	-200	1250	± 1.4°C						TE-431
Spool Insulation Fore		Type K	300	°C	-200	1250	± 2.3°C						TE-421
Spool Insulation Aft		Type K	300	°C	-200	1250	± 2.3°C						TE-434
Heat Exchanger/Liner													
CMC OD Mid-Fore 1		Type N	935	°C	-270	1300	± 7°C		760	787	982	1093	TE-422A
HEX ID Mid-Fore 1	N*	Type N	190	°C	-200	1300	± 1.4°C	Alt3	120	176	315	980	TE-422B
CMC OD Aft 2		Type N	840	°C	-200	1300	± 6.3°C		760	787	982	1093	TE-422C
HEX ID Aft 1	N*	Type N	220	°C	-200	1300	± 1.7°C	Alt1	120	176	315	980	TE423A
CMC OD Mid-Fore 2		Type N	870	°C	-270	1300	± 6.5°C		760	787	982	1093	TE423B
HEX ID Mid-Fore 2	N*	Type N	190	°C	-200	1300	± 1.4°C	400	120	176	315	980	TE-424A
CMC OD Aft 1		Type N	840	°C	-200	1300	± 6.3°C		760	787	982	1093	TE-424B
HEX ID Aft 2	N*	Type N	220	°C	-200	1300	± 1.7°C	Alt2	120	176	315	980	TE-424C
Sample Temp 1	N**	Type N	220	°C	-200	1300	± 1.7°C						TE-423C
Sample Temp 2	N**	Туре К	220	°C	-200	1250	± 1.7°C						TE-429
CMC OD Fore 1	N**	Type K	870	°C	-200	1250	± 6.5°C						TE-427
CMC OD Fore 2	N**	Туре К	870	°C	-200	1250	± 6.5°C						TE-428
Slag Fore 1	Ш	Туре В	1127	°C	300	1760	± 8.5°C						TE-425B
Syngas Fore 1		Туре В	1128	°C	300	1760	± 8.5°C						TE-425A
Slag Fore 2		Туре В	1129	°C	300	1760	± 8.5°C						TE-426B
Syngas Fore 2		Туре В	1130	°C	300	1760	± 8.5°C						TE-426A

^{*} At least one of four. See test request for details.

** At least one of four. See test request for details.

Table 7.2 Instrumentation list in English Units

PARAMETER		SENSOR	NOMINAL	UNITS	RA	NGE	Measurement	Closed		Ala	rms		
PARAIVIETER	No Test	(or alternate)	MAG.	UNITS	min	max	Uncertainty @ Nom. Temp.	Loop Control	Lo-Lo	Lo	Hi	Hi-Hi	P&ID
Gasifier Spool Jacket													
Spool OD Fore	N	Type K	210	°F	-330	2300	± 1.6°F				930	1020	
Reducer OD Fore	N	Type K	480	°F	-330	2300	± 3.6°F						TE-420
HEX OD Aft		Type K	360	°F	-330	2300	± 2.7°F						TE-431
Spool Insulation Fore		Type K	570	°F	-330	2300	± 4.3°F						TE-421
Spool Insulation Aft		Type K	570	°F	-330	2300	± 4.3°F						TE-434
Heat Exchanger/Liner													
CMC OD Mid-Fore 1		Type N	1720	°F	-450	2400	± 12.9°F	0	1400	1450	1800	2000	TE-422A
HEX ID Mid-Fore 1	N*	Type N	370	°F	-330	2400	± 2.8°F	Alt3	250	350	600	1800	TE-422B
CMC OD Aft 2		Type N	1540	°F	-330	2400	± 11.6°F		1400	1450	1800	2000	TE-422C
HEX ID Aft 1	N*	Type N	430	°F	-330	2400	± 3.2°F	Alt1	250	350	600	1800	TE423A
CMC OD Mid-Fore 2		Type N	1600	°F	-450	2400	± 12°F		1400	1450	1800	2000	TE423B
HEX ID Mid-Fore 2	N*	Type N	370	°F	-330	2400	± 2.8°F		250	350	600	1800	TE-424A
CMC OD Aft 1		Type N	1540	°F	-330	2400	± 11.6°F		1400	1450	1800	2000	TE-424B
HEX ID Aft 2	N*	Type N	430	°F	-330	2400	± 3.2°F	Alt2	250	350	600	1800	TE-424C
Sample Temp 1	N**	Type N	430	°F	-330	2400	± 3.2°F						TE-423C
Sample Temp 2	N**	Type K	430	°F	-330	2300	± 3.2°F						TE-429
		-											
CMC OD Fore 1	N**	Type K	1600	°F	-330	2300	± 12°F						TE-427
CMC OD Fore 2	N**	Type K	1600	°F	-330	2300	± 12°F						TE-428
Slag Fore 1		Type B	2060	°F	570	3200	± 15.5°F						TE-425B
Syngas Fore 1		Type B	2060	°F	570	3200	± 15.5°F						TE-425A
Slag Fore 2		Type B	2060	°F	570	3200	± 15.5°F						TE-426B
Syngas Fore 2		Type B	2070	°F	570	3200	± 15.5°F						TE-426A

^{*} At least one of four. See test request for details.
** At least one of four. See test request for details.

7.3 Data Reduction

The facility shall have a data archival and post-processing capability to allow analysis on a laptop computer following each test for quick assessment of test results. All acquired data shall be transferred onto PC-compatible media for transmittal to Rocketdyne following each test series.

Some may be processed in real time for quicklook analysis, such as total heat loss into the coolant gas, which should be relatively straightforward. Other possibilities include syngas temperature based on probes which have a high delta-T and syngas exit temperature, however these are not critical and spot checks can be done by hand if processing overhead time or programming time is too expensive to justify.

Real time calculated parameters will be discussed and selected as a team prior to test day one and will be covered in the Test Request.

8.0 Testing

8.1 Test Matrix

The planned test matrix is shown in Table 8.1. Each day of testing will constitute a test which will usually be performed at one syngas temperature and velocity and (except for first day burn-in) operated for a full day unless a redline condition is violated. The specific order of tests has been selected to achieve higher priority objectives first and remaining objectives later in the test campaign.

Table 8.1 Daily Test Matrix

Day	Test Objective		Synç	gas (inle	et of CN	1C)
		Te	emp	Velocit	ty (min)	Duration
		°C	(°F)	m/s	(ft/sec)	hours
1	Burn in liners	1450	(2,642)	6.1	(20)	1
2	Visual exam			N/	Α	
3	Life test	1450	(2,642)	6.1	(20)	8
4	Life test	1450	(2,642)	6.1	(20)	8
5	Life test	1450	(2,642)	6.1	(20)	8
6	Life test	1450	(2,642)	6.1	(20)	8
7	Life test	1450	(2,642)	6.1	(20)	8
8	Life test	1450	(2,642)	6.1	(20)	8
9	Life test	1450	(2,642)	6.1	(20)	8
10	Life test	1450	(2,642)	6.1	(20)	8
11	Life test	1450	(2,642)	6.1	(20)	8
12	Life test	1450	(2,642)	6.1	(20)	8
13	Life test	1450	(2,642)	6.1	(20)	8
14	Life test	1450	(2,642)	6.1	(20)	8
	Additional tests if funds available	1450	(2,642)	6.1	(20)	8

The first test of a new CMC liner (burn-in) will be only short duration (15-60 minutes) followed by a visual inspection by borescope provided by Rocketdyne to establish that a protective coating of slag has been uniformly deposited on the inner surface of the test spool and to establish that there aren't any obvious holes in the CMC.

Damage to the CMC is not necessarily grounds to stop the test, however extreme losses of material will likely cause a delay while photographs can be sent back to Canoga Park and examined by Rocketdyne materials engineers.

The first morning after a full day of testing the coupons shall also be inspected by borescope. If this inspection can be made without shortening the test time, it should

be repeated every day. If on the other hand the tests are delayed significantly by this inspection, the borescope inspections should be reduced, and should only be done if the thermocouples show changes in temperature of the test article at steady state conditions.

If slag deposition is not uniform or shows signs of being too low in temperature one of the following may occur:

- 1. Re-test with increased reactor temperature
- 2. Re-test with lower nitrogen coolant flowrate
- 3. Re-test with calcium or other fluxing agents added to the coal
- 4. Replace liner and test the other liner with one or all of the above conditions

Any anomaly that produces plugging or obvious damage to the CMC or refractory that is observable by thermocouple over-temperatures or destruction will cause a test stand-down for at least a day while one or more of the following can take place:

- 1. Borescope inspection
- 2. Replace the refractory reducing cone
- 3. Free the plugged or damaged CMC liner or replace it
- 4. Replace the damaged thermocouple or make the decision to run without it A logic chart is shown in Table 8.2 to provide guidance in the field.

8.2 Flow Controls

The various feed systems shall be capable of maintaining the required syngas velocity and temperature at the test spool inlet:

Nominal: 1425 °C (2597 °F); 10.66 m/s (35 ft/s) Low: 1400 °C (2552 °F); 9.14 m/s (30 ft/s) High: 1450 °C (2642 °F); 12.19 m/s (40 ft/s)

On any given day, the coal flowrate should be fixed as listed in the Test Request, and the steam and oxygen flowrates adjusted to maintain the temperature range.

GN2 coolant flow shall be maintained on a temperature control algorithm during "burn-in" (first test of a new liner). This may be control of a particular thermocouple, however it is desirable to control based on four thermocouples (choosing the maximum of four in order to avoid controlling a damaged or de-bonded thermocouple). Thereafter, subsequent tests may be performed with a flow rate control rather than temperature control, in order to examine the variability of temperature with coolant flow.

Actual control parameters (temperature or flowrate upper and lower limits) will be identified in the Test Request for each day of test (see next section).

8.3 Test Request

The actual tests to be run and the order of testing within the series will be specified in the Test Request and will be selected from the detailed test series matrix in Table 8.1, with instrumentation and control changes in accordance with the logic shown below:

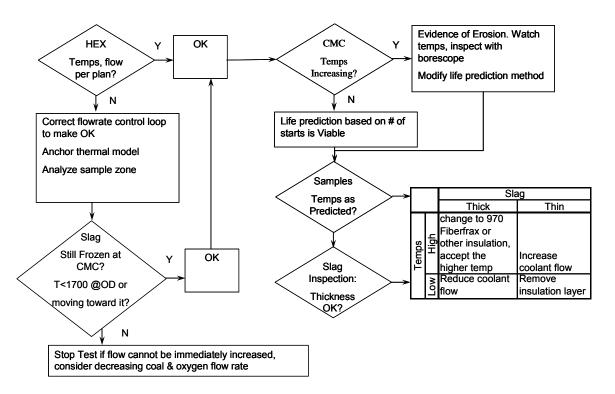


Figure 8.1 Test Decision Logic Chart

The Test Request will also include any changes to the Hi and Lo cutoff parameter limits. An example Test Request is shown in Appendix A.

9.0 Data Acquisition and Reduction

9.1 Data Reduction/Post Test Analysis Requirements

Real time test data reduction will be accomplished with a direct connection from the control computer to an excel spreadsheet on a satellite machine. If the thermal model indicates that the conductivities are changing, this should at the very least prompt a borescope inspection on the next day. The decision matrix above shows what to do in real time in test.

9.2 Quick Look Digital Data Requirements Between Tests

If the test data is properly being transferred to the satellite computer, as long as this data is supplied to the development engineer the only other requirement is that the syngas analysis results are transmitted to Rocketdyne Canoga Park for anchoring the combustion model of the process.

9.3 Video/Photographic

9.3.1 Video

No video coverage is expected.

9.3.2 Photographic

Photos of the as-installed test article shall be taken of the seals, thermocouples and facility installation. Special care must be taken by the cognizant engineer to document the metal coupon samples and small thermocouples in the CMC OD space to ensure the instrumentation is properly labeled in test.

Photos of any abnormal conditions inside the gasifier affecting operation of the CMC cooled liner, for example, excessive slag layering or blockage shall be taken.

Any borescope inspections must be documented with saved images, especially documentation of spalled surfaces and other damage to the test article.

9.4 Pre- and Post-Test Inspections

Pressure and leak tests must be done before testing as part of CANMET's safety procedure. Post test inspections include a complete disassembly of the entire test article and destructive evaluation of the CMC coupons, and non-destructive testing of the metal coupons (mass) followed by destructive evaluation if called for by significant mass loss in a sample of interest.

10.0 TEST READINESS REVIEW

Approximately 8 to 12 weeks before the scheduled test date, a Technical Interface Meeting (TIM) will be conducted with Rocketdyne and CANMET. The purpose of the TIM will be to review the final test plan, to status equipment and facility test preparation and to obtain concurrence to proceed with any changes to detailed test procedures, control systems, etc.

A test readiness review (TRR) shall be conducted with the test facility approximately 4-8 weeks prior to the first test. At this time the test procedures and the test request should be reviewed and approved by all involved organizations. All action items identified in the TIM should be addressed and closed.

Prior to each day of testing a test request review shall be conducted by the joint Rocketdyne-CANMET test group to ensure the tests are addressing program issues, that security and safety have been adequately considered and that all participating agencies are ready to test.

THIS ENDS THE TEST PLAN

TASK 1 TOPICAL REPORT CONTINUES ON THE NEXT PAGE

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The hardware design and experimental method was reviewed by Rocketdyne design review board in March of 2005. Some minor changes to hardware were recommended and implemented prior to drawing release, however there were no substantial changes to the test methodology proposed. The hardware was built according to the designs shown in Appendix B.

The test plan was reviewed internally by Rocketdyne and a test readiness review was held with CANMET and Rocketdyne personnel. The review identified several actions to be taken prior to the start of testing. These actions are described below. All actions are complete at the time of this writing.

- Correct the range of Type B thermocouples to 300-1760°C
- Correct the "No Test" parameter designation for thermocouples under CMC to reflect "at least one of four" rather than all eight as implied by Table 7.1 (Clarified also in the test request.)
- Test Request should include Oxygen and Steam temperatures
- Send a copy of the safety procedure and FMECA analysis to quality for review.
- Identify the natural gas flowrate for warmup prior to the first test.

Since this topical report consists entirely of test methods, and not test results, there can be no discussion of results. Test results will be discussed in the Task 1 CMC Liner Test Results Topical Report to be submitted at the conclusion of the test program.

CONCLUSION

Rocketdyne and CANMET have agreed the system is ready for testing. The results of the testing will be reported in the first quarter of 2006 at the conclusion of the test program. This test plan represents only the test methodology and logic for gasifier cooled liner operation. This test approach represents a low cost low risk method of determining the readiness of this technology, as it is an actual scale model of a gasifier pilot plant with cooled liner, and the test conditions are reproducing as closely as possible the actual conditions in a larger gasifier.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

A AGSD	Amperes Advanced Gasification Systems Development	lbf lbm	Pounds Force Pounds Mass
ANSI ASME	American National Standards Institute American Society of Mechanical Engineers	MHz MPa ms	Megahertz Mega Pascal milliseconds
B&PV	Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code controlled by ASME	N NIST	Newton National Institute of Standards and Technology (Gaithersburg, MD)
°C CANM	degrees Centigrade/Celcius ET Canada Materials and Energy Technologies branch of NRCan	NPT	National Pipe Thread standard
CETC-	O CANMET Energy Technology		n Natural Resources, Canada
	Centre - Ottawa	P/N	Part Number
CMC	Ceramic Matrix Composite	PIP	Polymer Infiltration and
CS	Carbonaceous Solids	noio	Pyrolysis
CVD	Chemical Vapor Deposition	psia	Pounds per Square Inch Absolute
DDAC	S Digital Data Acquisition and Control System	psid	Pounds per Square Inch Difference
DI DOE	de-ionized Department of Energy	psig	Pounds per Square Inch Gage
		RD	Boeing/Rocketdyne Propulsion and Power
°F	degrees Fahrenheit		
FS ft	Factors of Safety feet	SCH scfm scm	Schedule: piping standard Standard Cubic Foot per Minute Standard Cubic Meters
g	grams		
G GN_2	gravitational force constant multiple Gaseous Nitrogen	TC TRR	Thermocouple Test Readiness Review
GND	Ground	VCR	Video Cassette Recorder
HEX HIP Hz	Heat Exchanger High Interface Pressure braze Hertz	VOIX	Video Gassette Necordei

KPa

kiloPascal

APPENDIX A: TEST REQUEST EXAMPLE

Cooled CMC Lined Coal Gasifier	· 7R110019				Test Number:	2		
Cooke Civic Emed Cour Gusiner	7 110015					01 December	, 2005	
Test Stand:	CANMET E	nergy Technolo	ogy Centre, O	ttawa, Natural R	esources, Canada		,	
Rocketdyne Test Engineer:	Mark Fitzsim	mons, Combust	tion Devices D	evelopment	Signature			
CETCO Test Engineer:	Robin Hughe	S			Signature			
Test Setup Parameters			ACTUALS	Coolant Setup l	Parameters			ACTUALS Time Slice
			Time Slice					Time Suce
Test Duration After Heat Up:	30	minutes						
At full coal flowrate		minuco						
					GN2 Coolant Pressure PT-250	1380	kPa	
Reactor Pressure PT-421	800	kPa						
					Coolant Control Set Points			
				(filled box below	v indicates control method to use at	start of test)		
Coal Flowrate FI-52	20	kg/hour		▼				
Oxygen Flowrate FT-21A	. 21	kg/hour						
Steam Flowrate FI-305		kg/hour			Flowrate control:	36	kg/hour	
Oxygen Temperature TE-21A3	0	°C						
Steam Temperature TE-300	0	°C			Temperature control:	204.4	°C	
					Using Parameter:	TE424A		
Target Syngas Temp TE-425A	1400-1450	°C			or, if damaged:	TE423A	Alternate #1	
						TE424C	Alternate #2	
						TE422B	Alternate #3	
				Tar	get Slag Temp TE-425A,B, 426B	900-950	°C	
Heat up N.G. flowrate	65	SCFH						
Heat up air flowrate	35	SCFM			After test, cool until parameter	TE420		
Excess Oxygen flowrate AT-100Q	3-4	Flue Gas vol	%		reaches	200	°C	
					during cool down			
				1				
Test Objectives:	Get further da	ata on thermal c	oefficients with	h GN2 at 200 psi				
					del, validate insulation analysis.			
				d with existing sett	tings, or find the correct alarm set po	oints.		
	Appry stag tay	yer to inside of 0	CIVIC tube.					
Success Criteria				lant loop is runnin	ıg.			
		on thermal cond						
			ow fine tuning	of coolant flows,	control setpoints and alarms			
	Apply slag lay	ycı.						
Post Test Checkouts	Borescope in	spection						
				ļ				
A. Special Instructions					B. Purge Requirements			
Heat up and coal combustion/gasification	test Coolant n	nust run the enti	ire time Disco		Purge with GN2 as required after co	ombustion pro	cess is comple	ete. Cycle purge on f
gas as soon as possible after coal ignition. heat up cycle is underway.				e set until after	one minute, off for one minute. Rep to go down and steel stays below 40	eat only if neo	essary. When	
C. Changes From Dwice Tests	1							
C. Changes From Prior Test: None								
None								
D. Open Items:								
_								

Cooled CMC Lined Coal Gasific	er 7R110019		Test Number:	2						
				01 December,	2005					
Test Stan	d: CANMET Er	ergy Techn	ology Centre, Ot	tawa, Natural F	Resources, Canada					
Darlandana Tark Francis	N. 1 Fig. 1	G 1	: D : D	1 .						
Rocketdyne Test Enginee CETCO Test Enginee	r: Mark Fitzsimi	nons, Comb	ustion Devices De	evelopment						
CETCO Test Enginee	1. Robin Hughes									
Gasifier Alarm Setpoints	LO-LO	LO	НІ	ні-ні	UNITS	PID		Purpose		
Spool OD Fore			500	538	°C	TE-433	Avoid th	ermal limit of shel	11	
CMC OD Mid-Fore 1	760	787	982	1093	°C	TE-422A		Avoid solidus/liquidus at high temp. Avoid poor bond at low temp		
HEX ID Mid-Fore 1	120	176	315	980	°C	TE-422B	Avoid bra	Avoid braze and weld damage		
CMC OD Aft 1	760	787	982	1093	°C	TE-424B	Avoid solidus/liquidus at high temp. Avoid poor bond at low temp			
HEX ID Aft 1	120	176	315	980	°C	TE423A	Avoid braze and weld damage			
CMC OD Mid-Fore 2	760	787	982	1093	°C	TE423B	Avoid solidus/liquidus at high temp. Avoid poor bond at low temp			
HEX ID Mid-Fore 2	120	176	315	980	°C	TE-424A	Avoid braze and weld damage			
CMC OD Aft 2	760	787	982	1093	°C	TE-422C		Avoid solidus/liquidus at high temp. Avoid poor bond at low temp		
HEX ID Aft 2	120	176	315	980	°C	TE-424C	Avoid bra	ze and weld dama	ge	
"No Test" Parameters			Reason							
Spool OD Fore	TE-3xx			Detect overten	nperature for safe operating condition	on. Redline.				
Reducer OD Fore	TE-420			De	etect complete erosion of Reducer.					
HEX ID Mid-Fore 1	TE-422B	*								
HEX ID Aft 1	TE423A	*			Closed loop control parameter.					
HEX ID Mid-Fore 2	TE-424A	*	4		r F					
HEX ID Aft 2	TE-424C	*	1					1		
Sample Temp 1	TE-423C	**	-							
CMC OD Fore 1	TE-427	**	Detect	overtemperature	for CMC damage or early failure o	r inadequate co	ooling			
CMC OD Fore 2	TE-428	**	-							
Sample Temp 2	TE-429	주주			1					
* 4.1	.,		1	ļ	1 1					
* At least one of these four temperatures If one of these four is not available, the ti					seu test scheme.					
Alternate: Flow may be controlled with					temperature accurately.					
** At least one of these four temperature	es must be workir	ıg as a diagn	ostic tool in case t	there is gross leal	kage behind the CMC or to detect					
early failure of the CMC leading edge, or					a decec					
If one of these four is not available, repla										

APPENDIX B: TEST ASSEMBLY DRAWINGS

NOTE: Drawings which include proprietary data are not included in this "unlimited distrubution" report submittal.

Indentured parts list:

	Quantity	Proprietary	
Drawing Numbers	Quantity	Data?	Title
7R110019	1	N	PLAIN LINER TEST ASSY
7R110029-7	1	N	MOLDED REPLACEABLE CONE
7R110020	1	N	CASTING PLAIN LINER ASSY OF
7R110021-1	1	N	PLAIN LINER WELDED ASSY OF
7R110021-3	1	N	FILLER, CASTABLE CERAMIC
7R110021-5	2	N	1/2" SCH40S Pipe
7R110021-7	1	N	Insulation, Liner
7R110021-9	1	N	Insulation, Inner
7R110022-3	1	Υ	Liner, CMC, Inlet
7R110022-5	2	Υ	Liner, CMC, Outlet
7R110023D1	1	Υ	Plain Liner Machined
7R110024	1	Υ	Plain Liner Braze Assy of
7R110025-1	1	Υ	Jacket, Liner, Gasifier Assy of
7R110025-3	1	Υ	Jacket, liner
7R110025-7	2	Υ	closeout, Manifold
7R110026	1	Υ	Liner, Slotted, Advanced Cooled, Gasifier
7R110030-1	1	N	Housing Welded Assy, Heat Exchanger, Gasifier
7R110030-3	1	N	Housing, 12" Pipe
Tooling Only:			
7R110027-1		Υ	Sample, Braze, Cooled Coupon Assy of
7R110027-3		Υ	Channel, Channel, Cooled Coupon
7R110027-5		Υ	Jacket, Braze Sample, Cooled Coupon
7R110027-7		Υ	Tube, Braze Sample, Cooled Coupon
7R110028-1		N	Tooling, Filler, Castable, Ceramic, assy
7R110028-3		N	Flange, Base, 300LBS
7R110028-5		N	Flange, Blind, 300LBS
7R110028-7		N	Mold, Cone
7R110028-9		N	Mold, 1.875" Hole
7R110029-1		NI	Mold Costable Coronic Depleasment Cone Cosifica
7R110029-1 7R110029-3		N N	Mold, Castable Ceramic, Replacement Cone, Gasifier Mold, Cone, Outside
7R110029-5 7R110029-5			
/ N I 10029-3		N	Mold, Cone, Inside

